REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,326.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette* in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and Newcastle.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2 200 Tons, 200 Horse Power, C. C. Cousin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

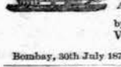
NOTICE.—MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. PERSIA will leave on THURSDAY, the 1st August 1872, at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents R. R. & N. Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE FLYING immediately after the S.W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HUGH D. FISHER and CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY

and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. Mrs. Deane, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 42, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the Free Church Mission Orphan Girls' School.

The Rani of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance.

Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Rt. Hon. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
Esplanade Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggits in Bombay, in Packets.

BENTON and JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA and CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Assignee in posse sion to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 5th August, at 1 P.M., the Office Furniture, &c., &c., of the late Mr. J. Cleary, Solicitor, on the premises, Apollo House, comprising iron safes, folding screen, clock, map of India, writing tables, desks, chairs, benches, copying press, cupboard, books, papers, &c., &c., the sale will extend to the right, title and interest of the Assignee, and of the deceased in and to the said property.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A lot of valuable Coral Jewellery, consisting of brooches with pendants, earrings, crosses, bracelets, beads for necklace, necklet and pendant, brooches and earrings of lava of Mount Vesuvius, and shell cameos, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires, studs, and watch charms.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. BEHAR, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 4th July 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 20th June 1872.
S.S. ARABIAN, from Liverpool, 30th June 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Any person indebted to or having claims against the ESTATE of the late Capt. GORDON FORBES BIRDWOOD, (Bombay Staff Corps), Superintendent of Police, Surat, is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

JOHN MILES, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Surat, 30th July 1872.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :—

GERMAN WINES, from Diehl Bros. and Co's. Manence on Rhine, in 1 Dozen cases.

Niersteiner	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Liebfraumilch	24 do.
Johannisberger	36 do.
Steinberger	36 do.
Sparkling Hock	30 do.
Sparkling Moselle	30 do.

STYRIAN WINES from Kleinoscheg Bros. Grey.

Styrian Champagne in 1 dozen cases		30 do.
	Pint in 2	do. 16 do.
Styrian Muscatel	in 1	do. 30 do.
	Pint in 2	do. 17 do.

CLARET from Montheuil Frans Fils Oine Bordeaux.

Chateau Belaire St Julien 1868 in 1 doz cases		16 do.
	Pints in 2	do. 10 do.
Chateau De orme Margaux 1868 in 1	do.	16 do.
	Pints in 2	do. 10 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per lb.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per lb.	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Ri" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Histori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE

AND

UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

FOR

JULY, 1872.

The Debate on the Colonies.
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Nosegay of Translations. By Sir John Bowring. No. V.
Shadows of Old London. No. I By S. R. Townshend Mayor.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
A Sultry Noon. By Colin Rae-Brown.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. *With 3 Illustrations.*
"Looking Back." By W. W. Fenn.
The Secret of a Good Life. A Sketch.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor." "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
An Indian Prince and his British Ally. By James Hutton.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co, and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA, ally fell own

Bazaar Gate TRIES ALL,

TO BE A CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE LANCERS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TWO TRAFFAS, for use on FERRIES in this District, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 12th August.

2. Tenders to be submitted in sealed packets marked "Tender."

3. The Undersigned does not engage himself to accept any Tender.

4. Specification of Traffas tendered for to be seen on application at this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tannah, Collector's Office, 20th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurance to the extent of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th August 1872, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th July, inst., viz. :—

I. That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to "the New Mazagon Land Company Company, Limited," a joint stock company, having a capital of Rs. 35 lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer to the purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of "the Mazagon Land Company, Limited," one fully paid up share in "the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of "the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.

II. That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be empowered by the Articles of Association of the Company to invest the funds of the Company in the shares of the Company, and for such purpose to purchase, or take, or pledge, or mortgage at current terms of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable.

III. That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be authorized by the Articles of Association of the Company to pay such commission or remuneration as they may think proper to any person or persons as may influence business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 7th and 8th proximo.—Dated this 26th day of July 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to receive OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of Sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and the Interest being payable in Sterling makes a good Investment for people residing in England. The 420 Shares of the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at present in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

FREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & C.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES

of the celebrated Brand of

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,

London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, AND WORKS OF ART,

PUBLISHED BY

J. McQUEEN & CO., LONDON,

From Pictures and Drawings by the most eminent English Artists.

Priced Catalogues may be had gratis, on application to Messrs KING, HAMILTON, & Co., Calcutta ; and Messrs. KING & Co., Bombay ; where also a choice selection of those works, now on sale, may be viewed.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine, in ½, ¾, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

ARE SELLING OFF LAST SEASON'S STOCK OF LADIES' BLACK KID BOOTS AT Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 Bales (200 Pieces) of BRUSSELS CARPETS, very handsome Patterns, to be SOLD AT ONCE in LOTS of 25 PIECES.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

Coats. Cash.	Coats. Credit.	Caps. Cash.	Caps. Credit.	Leggings. Cash.	Leggings. Credit.
Rs. 15-9	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-1	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of real ur, and cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this season	each	6 8	7 8
	Six	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool : the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove Oxford : the best quality	each	49 0	56 8
Spun Silk : Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	28 0	31 8
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth : fine Linen Fronts, &c.	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Front and Cuffs	Six	28 0	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped pattern	Six	12 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	17 8	19 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	18 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	,,	19 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21	24
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers, Fine Ribbed for Sportsmen	per pair	4 12	5 8
	Stout ,,	5 12	6 8
	Best quality ,,		
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Super	,,	24 0	27 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers from per pair	10 12	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	10 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

INDIAN HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL :—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., &c.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufactur

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares; other shares quiet,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175 nl
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th JULY 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,615	0	0
Merchandize	13,805	0	0
Earth Trains	350	0	0
Electric Telegraph	416	0	0
Total Rs.	43,186	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

Coaching	29,589	0	0
Merchandize	18,908	0	0
Earth Trains	.....	0	0
Electric Telegraph	335	0	0
Total Rs.	48,832	0	0
Decrease	5,666	0	0

CALCUTTA.—27TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8, and small sums at Rs. 101-4, 101-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-2

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-2 to 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,410, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 115.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JULY.

London—Cotton, Cases, Seeds: No ship.

Liverpool—Iron Ships Cotton £2 0s. 0d.; Wooden Ships £2 0s. 0d.; Myraboins & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds £1 10s. 0d.

Havre—Cotton, Coffee: No ship.

Overland—Steamers £2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.

China—Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta—Salt Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Behar (s)	Dundas	Suez, July 20.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Teazer, to Alipoy, Malabar Coast, and Chitagong, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVAL.

27 Octavia ..... Bult ..... Nantes.

July DEPARTURES.

27 Fantna (s) ....

" City of Cambridge ....

MADRAS.

July ARRIVAL.

27 Meinam (F. S.) .... Galle & Pondicherry.

July DEPARTURES.

27 Prince Rupert ....Liverpool.

" Meinam (F. S.) ....Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 18 Cathay, s.s., Dundas, from London, with mail.
18 Georgereed, s.s., Surkling, from London.
18 Bellinuese F. Ironclad, Zecandisse, from Toulon.
19 Ava, (M. M.) s.s., Dezirar, from Marseilles.
19 Kwangtung, H.M., s.s., E. Elton, from Cape Guardiful.
20 Maryanne, s.s., King, Port Said, passed.
20 Wells, s.s., Stevens, from Colombo.
22 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, from Bombay.
22 FitzPatrick, s.s., Brumell, from Glasgow.
22 Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, from Calcutta.
23 Penguin, s.s., J. Howat, from Calcutta.
23 Bentan, s.s., Barrow, from Glasgow.
23 Xantho, s.s., Brown, from Bombay.
23 Colombo, s.s., McNabb, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

July 18 Tchihatchoff, s.s., Hallberg, to Odessa.
18 Aretusa, s.s., Inchiostri, to Bombay.
18 Cathay, s.s., Dundas, to Bombay.
18 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, to Calcutta.
19 Ava (M. M.) s.s., Dezirar, to China.
20 Bellinuese, F. Iron Clad, Zecandisse, to Saigon.
21 Magna Charta, ship, Everett, to Akyab.
22 Danube, s.s., Fleuriuis, to Mauritius.
23 Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, to Southampton.
23 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, to Suez.
23 Penguin, s.s., Howat, to London.
23 Bentan, s.s., Barrow, to Singapore.
23 Xantho, s.s., Brown, to Liverpool.
24 Georgereed, s.s., Surkling, to Saigon.
24 Colombo, s.s., McNabb, to London.
24 Sir Bartle Frere, s.s., Hibbert, to Bombay, still in harbour.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 23 Garibaldi, ship, Sandberg, from Shields.
26 Noumea, ship, Roberean, from Birkenhead.
July 1 Edward Barrow, ship Putnam, from Cardiff.
5 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
6 Stamboul, ship, Hatch, from Calcutta.
12 Melbourne, ship, Blaxell, from Cardiff.
15 Labrador, ship, Roberts, from Newcastle.
19 Kwangtung, H.M., s.s., E. Elton, from Cape Guardiful.
20 Wells, s.s., Stevens, from Colombo.
22 Fitz Patrick, s.s., Brumell, from Glasgow.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
City of Oxford	2350	Calcutta	July 10
Crisby	1406	Calcutta	July 12
Viceroy	1200	Calcutta	July 16
Calcutta	850	Kurrachee	July 20
Walamo	1800	Bombay	July 23
Hidalgo	1500	Bombay	July 25
Oth ll	1800	Calcutta	July 25
Yeldo	1800	Bombay	Aug. 5
Surrey	1300	Calcutta	Aug. 5
Dhoolia	1800	Calcutta	Sept.
Benmore	532	Yokohama	

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean (s), 6 cases vermouth, 2 cases hock, 24 cases champagne, 9 cases sherry, and 20 cases noscillo, Pallonjee Pestonjee; 100 cases beer, P. & J. Rudeia & Co.

Centurion, 57 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Mahomed Peerbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 5 cases seed beads, Framjee Ardaser Daver; 2 cases mineral water, A. C. Gaspari & Co.; 46 cases and 3 bales paper, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 145 cases champagne, 20 cases sparkling wine and 50 cases curacoa, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 91 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Morning Light, 1,200 bundles coir rope, 1,500 bundles coir yarn and 120 bags coffee, Soomlerdass Vagjee.

Orissa (s), 50 bales cotton, Doongursee Gopejee; 20 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund.

Persia (s), 70 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Neera (s), 26 bales wool, Bhicajee Cunjee; 21 bales wool, Parpia Natha; 2,699 bundles coir yarn, Soondersdass Mooljee; 500 bags linseed, and 105 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Euxine, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Sir John Mandeville, 600 bundles galls, Narranjee Dhunjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 200 pieces E. teeth, Ramsordass Geerdhurial; 7 bundles and 25 pieces E. teeth, Sunkoor Huttabhoy; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.; 324 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 80 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 25 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co.; 331 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Allookhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 2 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Atta Oola.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The Market quiet, and little doing. The undermentioned sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
2,600	pieces	Grey Jaconets	45 inch 2¼ yds. 2¼ lbs.		2 7 0
400	"	White	" No. 211 40	" 20 "	2 10 0
400	"	"	" No. 212 40	" 20 "	2 14 0
400	"	"	" No. 213 40	" 20 "	3 2 0
400	"	"	" No. 214 40	" 20 "	3 6 0
400	"	"	" No. 215 43	" 20 "	3 10 0
400	"	"	" No. 216 40	" 20 "	3 14 0
300	"	"	" No. 1043 40	" 20 "	3 3 6
300	"	"	" No. 1044 40	" 20 "	3 7 6
300	"	"	" No. 1045 40	" 20 "	3 11 6
300	"	"	" No. 2046 40	" 20 "	3 15 6
300	"	"	" No. 1047 40	" 20 "	4 3 6

COTTON.

25 candies	New Dholleral (steady)	.....	Rs. 265
25 "	" Bhowngaggar "	.....	" 265-10
50 "	" Barsee "	.....	" 228

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—31ST JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 31st July, 8-26 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st July, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th July, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 37 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st July, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 31st July, 3-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 31st July, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M. of the 31st July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 20	0 6
" Galle	7 59	1 22
" Kurrachee	1 4	0 9
" Madras	4 53	2 17

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 31st July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·826.

CANNANORE, 31st July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 31st July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inches 7 cents.

VINGORLA, 31st July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 29 cents.

CARWAR, 31st July, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·90, rainfall 60 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Stuart, Lieutenant, 8th Bengal Hussars, on leave, from Kamptee.
Teed, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.
Stewart, Captain and Adjutant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Pehawur.
Gine, Surgeon, Cavil Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.
Fulton, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Westmacott, Captain, Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Balfe, Lieutenant, 29th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for July 1872, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., except on Saturdays when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Thursday, the 1st General and Garrison Staff and Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Friday, the 2nd, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.
On Saturday, the 3rd, H. M.'s 21st Regiment.
On Monday, the 5th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Wednesday, the 7th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Friday, the 9th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 12th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Wednesday, the 14th, Byculla Schools.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces, returned from furlough and received charge of the administration of the Central Provinces from Col. R. H. Keatinge, C. S.I. & V. C., Offg. Chief Commr., on the 6th July 1872 in the afternoon.

Mr. F. H. Dobson, to be Supt. of the Moulmein Central Jail, in British Burmah, with effect from the 17th April 1872.

Mr. Dobson is also appointed to officiate as Supt. of the Rangoon Jail until further orders.

Capt. C. Jameson, District Supt. of Police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 2nd grade, from date of Mr. Cumberlege's permanent appointment to the latter grade until Capt. Lane, now absent on furlough, returns to duty, or until further orders.

The Rev. James Lillie, Asst. Chaplain, Church of Scotland, reported his arrival on the 9th instant.

The Rev. Mr. Lillie's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. M. Repton, Depy. Commr., to officiate as Commr., Ajmere and Mhairwara, during Mr. Saunders's absence.

Capt. C. Shuttleworth, Cantonment Magr., Nusseerabad, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Ajmere and Mhairwara, vice Capt. Repton.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act III. of 1871 The Paper Currency Act to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the provisions of Act XX. of 1870 Amending Court Fees Act to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming, Bom. S. C., Depy. Supt. of the 4th grade in Mysore, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th May, and at Bangalore on the afternoon of the 26th June 1872 on return from furlough to Europe.

Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.S., made over, and Col. P. S. Lumsden received, charge of Hyderabad Residency on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Lt. D. Robertson, appointed to officiate as Asst. Commr. in Ajmere by Notification No. 1312 G. of the 2nd inst., reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 2nd July.

Lt-Col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent, Gwalior, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the date in August next on which he may avail himself thereof.

Col. J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magr., Morar, will perform the current duties of the Agency during Lt-Col. Hutchinson's absence.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Ronaldson, Asst. to the Acct. General, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed Depy. Acct. General, Punjab, but he will continue to be in charge of the office of Accountant General, Punjab, and officiate as Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed to be an Asst. to be Comptroller General.

Mr. R. A. Fink is confirmed in the office of Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab, in which he is officiating.

Mr. J. Mackey is confirmed in the office of Depy. Acct. Genl., Hyderabad.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed to be an Asst. to the Acct. General, N. W. Provinces, but he will continue to officiate as Assistant Acct. General in those provinces.

Mr. E. W. S. Login is appointed to be Asst. to the Acct. General, British Burmah, but will continue to officiate as Asst. to the Commr. of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent is appointed to be an Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab, but he will continue to officiate as Depy. Acct. General in that province.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent, Offg. Depy. Acct. General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for a fortnight.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Asst. to Acct. General, Bombay, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. A. Tulloch, Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., is to officiate as Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., vice Lt-Col. C. M. MacGregor appointed to officiate as 1st Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., or until further orders, with effect from the 17th April 1872.

With reference to the notification issued by the P. W. D. No. 387 of the 25th July 1872, the services of Lt-Col. T. M. Shelley, of Infy., late of the Barrack Department, are placed at the disposal of H. E the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on prive affairs.

Second Capt. Arthur Charles Padday, of the Bl. Engrs. Ex. Engr., employed on Military works, Bareilly Division, Dept. P. W., for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for twelve months under the regulations of 1868, granted to Lt.-Col. (bt. Col.) J. I. Murray, of the Bengal S. C., Comdt., 14th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), in G. G. O. No. 332, dated 10th April 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 26th Jan. 1861, clause 2 subject to H. M.'s approval:

Lt.-Col. Alfred Thomas Etheridge, Bom. S. C., 13th July 1872.
Lt-Col. John Daniel Williams, Bom. S. C., 14th July 1872.
Lt.-Col. John Anstruther Angus, Bengal Staff Corps, 15th July 1872.
Lt-Col Edwin Luddington Scott, Bom. S. C., 25th July 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C. having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O No. 8-8 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval:

Capt. John Charles Campbell Paunt, v. c., 20th July 1872.

The following brevet promotion is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H. M.'s approval:

Brevet—To be Captain.

Lt. Elliot Alexander Money, Ben. S. C., 16th July 1872.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign (now Lt.) Michael Rumsay Spence, of the 1st Bat. 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I., 26th May 1871.

Ensign (now Lt.) M. R. Spence, of the 1st Batn., 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I., admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 765 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 26th May 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

With reference to the notification issued by the Home Dept., No. 2628, dated 19th July 1872, the services of Asst. Surg. W. Duncan, M.D., of the Med. Dept., late Civil Surg. Oonao, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. D'A. Jackson Asst. Engr. 1st grade., joined the Bawal Pindee Division, 8th Circle Military Works, on the 7th ult.

Lt. F. J. Day, R.E., Asst. Engr. 2nd grade, 2nd Circle Military Works, is posted to the Lucknow Division with effect from the 28th ult.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Depy. Controller of Public Works Account Bengal, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under section 5, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. R. Heenan, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Suptg. Engr., Mooltan District, with effect from 17th May last. This cancels that portion of P. W. D Notification No. 285 of the 29th idem in which Major Bayly was appointed to officiate as Suptg. Engr.

Lt. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr. of the Sutlej Bridge Division with effect from the 17th May last.

Mr. S. Brock, Controller of P. W. Accounts, Madras, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 18th June 1872.

Capt. D. H. Trail, R.E., Controller of P. W. Accounts, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P. W. Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Brock, or until fur her orders. Capt. Trail relieved Mr. Brock of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th June 1872.

Mr. T. Moss, Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl. P. W. Dept, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P. W. Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Capt. Trail, or until further orders. Mr. Moss relieved Capt. Trail on the afternoon of the 18th June 1872.

Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted one year's leave to Europe on medical certificate under chapter III. section 8 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. Lockwood availed himself of the leave on the 12th July 1872.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MIGNON—July 27th, at Deesa, the wife of Captain M. J. J. Mignon, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—July 15th, at Dacca, the wife of J. Briscoe Birch, of a daughter.

HENDERSON—July 18th, at Simla, the wife of Capt. P. D. Henderson, 2nd Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

LEVER—July 16th, at Roseleondah, the wife of Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary James Lever, of the D. P. W., of a daughter.

SANDERSON—July 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Sanderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WIGRAM—RIDEOUT—July 27th, at St. George's Cathedral, by Rev. G. Warlow, assisted by the Rev. J. Burton, Herbert Wigram, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Amy, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DALY—July 23rd, at Pondicherry, Pensioned Apothecary C. J. Daly.

LANGLEY—July 15th, at Secundrabad, Anne Caroline, the beloved infant daughter of Sub-Conductor Robert Langley, Commissariat Department, aged 3 months and 7 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday, of which a full report will be found in our columns of Tuesday, was a rather satisfactory one, and, if we may dare to apply such a phrase to so august a species of beings as legislative councillors, it was a very promising meeting, and indicated a change for the better in the spirit of our rulers. If we have not obtained the amended Municipal Bill yet, we have at least got a very good imitation of a full and frank statement of what it is to be, and the promise of more concessions to the demands of this city than probably were anticipated. What His Excellency the Governor called "the somewhat voluminous"—he did not say luminous—Bill No. 3 of 1872 is to be greatly improved. The new Municipal Corporation of Bombay is to consist of 64 instead of 80 members; 32 are to be elected by the ratepayers; 16 by the present Bench of Justices, which is to be enlarged, and 16 by the Government. Of the proposed Town Council of 12, no less than 8 are to be elected by the Corporation, and the remaining 4, including its Chairman, by the Government. This introduces a large and we may say, (reserving a certain point) a preponderating measure of the representative element into the Municipality of Bombay, but exception may be taken to the rate-paying qualification required as a condition of being a member of the Corporation. There is plenty of time, however, to discuss that and some other points in regard to the constitutional clauses of the Bill. There still remains a great objection to the Bill on the ground of want of simplicity, that Government has not sufficiently grasped and provided for the cardinal principle of reform, namely, that no one who is not a resident and a ratepayer should have anything to do with the management of municipal affairs. And though Mr. Tucker went into explanations on many points, we find nothing in his speech in regard to the most important point of all, the question as to who the electing ratepayers are to be. He detailed at length the taxes which must be paid by anyone before he can be elected by the ratepayers, but he was perfectly silent in regard to the more important point as to what gives anyone a right to be an electing ratepayer. Now in clause of the draft Bill it is expressly stated that the members of the Corporation who are to be elected by the ratepayers "shall be elected "by persons resident in the city of Bombay, who "during the year in which the election takes "place, shall have severally paid owner's house "rates to the amount of not less than fifty "rupees." This is the most objectionable of all the clauses of the Bill, and would exclude all true popular or representative element both from the Corporation or the Town Council, and yet we do not find that this point has been noticed either by any member of the Executive Government, or by the Hon. Mr. Forbes. If this arrangement is adhered to not only the great mass of the intelligent natives but also the non-official Englishmen of Bombay almost to a man will be excluded from having any share in the direction of Municipal affairs, except through virtue of the quarter share which, as members of the Bench of Justices, they may have in the election of members of the Corporation. Thus it is announced that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner is still to be retained by Government, and it should be borne in mind that clause XLIV. of the draft Bill runs as follows:—"The entire executive power "and responsibility for the purposes of this Act "shall be vested in one Commissioner who shall "be appointed by the Government for a term "of three years." Mr. Tucker has said nothing to indicate that he contemplates any modification of the enormous power which would thus be committed to an officer placed in a position virtually almost entirely independent of the Corporation and the Town Council. These and other points must be taken into serious consideration before the public can congratulate itself on the liberal character of the announced amendments of the draft Municipal Bill. The matter, also, is not brought before the public in a very satisfactory way. Let us have the Bill placed before the residents of Bombay in its entirety, and their judgment can be both more easily and more justly passed upon it. Even France is giving a liberal constitution to its Indian possessions, and the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has said that the expenditure of the funds and the general management of their own affairs may safely be committed to India, "where "people have a real interest in the taxation "imposed upon them."

PEOPLE in Bombay, as well as anywhere else, have to pay dearly for the temporary and equivocal convenience of buying things on credit. To do this seems to be so universal an impulse that any one who considers the matter is gradually forced to entertain the idea that there must be a sort of fascination in opening accounts in shops, and afterwards in keeping them open. Large numbers of persons who do so habitually, have not the excuse of want of means at hand to pay on the spot for what they purchase, and the practice of merely writing, or calling for any articles they may want, is maintained in spite of the common-sense view that it is not conducive to either honesty or economy to encourage it. There is a keen feeling of pleasurable conceit to know that the bare expression of your request instantly procures so much of direct attention to it. A few words, or a note, becomes the open-sesame to the attainment of your desires; a person's vanity is flattered, and in the most exquisite manner too that it can be flattered, for the incense is unconsciously administered by the person himself. One of the chief results of this sort of homage to his own credit, is for the road to be cleared for a continuation of the act. The fascination of purchasing without immediate payment becomes even more irresistible to the impecunious, who in the proportion that he loses substantial wealth, which is the foundation of his credit, increases his efforts to keep the semblance of its possession. There are few among us who cannot recal to memory instances of people known to us, who on the verge of insolvency [and who did ultimately become insolvent] pressed on their old habit of buying on credit with the eagerness and carefully concealed excitement which marks the finale of the gambler as he persists in doubling the stakes though in the very focus of his ruin. You may array before such people every argument which may be drawn from the experiences of others, and the inevitable consequences of such improvident and thriftless a practice, but the something inherent in your habitual credit seeker—that yearning for the assertion of his credit—brushes all other considerations aside, and he proceeds on his course. We are free to say that many of the things which are purchased with so much pleasant ease, are not really required by the purchaser. The articles were not on the other hand, bought with a wish to merely encourage trade in the abstract, or even from benevolent sentiments towards the tradesman himself. Indeed the credit of some customer is the very reverse of being beneficial to the shopkeeper. These was, for instance, decided good feeling in Sheridan countermanding the order which he gave his perruquier for a wig, because the man happened to treat the wit (in the backroom of his shop) with hearty hospitality. "What have I done to offend you Mr. Sheridan?" asked the astonished maker of perriwigs. "Nothing at all my good fellow," replied Sheridan, "but you seem so honest and good natured, that *as I never meant to pay you for the wig I ordered*, I would rather patronize a less worthy member of the craft.' The tradesmen who see the existence of this species of vanity in their easy-going customers every day of their lives, must be more than human if they do not profit by it. It pays them well to even encourage its display, for in the long run it suits the just as well as prompt payments. Notice the bland manners of your shopkeeper, the pleasant smile on his lips, his deprecating your hint that his prices seem to be insensibly rising by degrees. He plainly does not care one jot for your money at once, what he is anxious for is to entrap you with his coaxing ways—

"Washing his hands with invisible soap
And imperceptible water"

into making more purchases. Well he knows that your credit seeker is very largely an imaginative man, and that give him only sufficient leisure as respects payments, he will foster the growth of desires which a little ready cash payment would strangle at the birth. The accounts of the purchases are always booked at higher rates than ordinary in order apparently to cover risks, though in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is no risk of loss whatever, but only a slovenly habit of deferring payment, the cash itself being as safe as the bank. Nevertheless once that the idea has been seized that it is the proper thing to do to raise the price of articles sold on credit, there is an indiscriminate application of the system to the ninety-nine men whose money, though deferred, is perfectly safe, as well as to the hundredth man whose payment is probably doubtful. What we deplore is the effect of this arrangement on the man of small means, but of weak perceptions, who for all that may be known to him of the benefits to the contrary, still persists in his spendthrift habit of purchasing "on tick." To pay a far higher price, and to be in the end a great deal more out of pocket, for the gratification of a foolish vanity, is an evil which is bad enough in all conscience, and may be considered as balancing the act. But there is worse than this behind. The man who purchases without prompt payment is to all intents and purposes a borrower who pledges his personal credit as the security for the debt, and large numbers of such people feel that their indebtedness to their tradesman places their liberty of action very much in his hands. The dread, for instance, of a pressure for payment at an inconvenient moment, drives many to continue their purchases even after they know that they are being plundered by the enhanced prices booked against them, and they soon become the victims of a wretched custom, founded principally on a degenerate feeling within themselves. It will be curious to know how many of our readers will agree with the general accuracy of our statements. Look at a singular consequence of the system of credit purchases in many of our leading shops in Bombay, which at the moment of the purchase places the customer at the mercy of the seller. The prices of the articles for sale are no longer marked in plain English figures, but instead of this, a series of alphabetical characters of single, double, and treble arrangements are used expressly to mystify the intending purchaser. These characters serve no other purpose than to guide the seller to the extent of increase above the selling prices to be made to suit the individual weaknesses of the customer, and it has happened that the salesmen have forgotten their key to the hieroglyphics and asked higher prices by guess work. Now we do not hesitate to denounce this system as an outcome of the other one of buying on credit, and one of its most objectionable features (now that the thing has taken so well) is that there is scarcely any distinction made between the safe and the probably unsafe customer. Both are fleeced alike, the latter to make up for the visionary losses he is supposed to threaten by his custom, and the former as an additional hedge against the same probability. We may say with considerable force and reason that the credit system in Bombay has been and is the bane of many lives, and has led to the downfall of many fair characters. The poorer classes are, as they ever have been, the greatest victims of it. Taking everyone all round, the buyers and sellers together, it is an ill-wind which blows none of them any good. The shopkeeper deludes himself with the prospect of greater gains in the future, while he is stupidly oblivious of his immediate troubles in booking the accounts, and the succeeding vexations of dunning for payment; not to mention his downright anxieties at times to get his account settled at all. Again he is probably out of pocket, as a mass of long credits must entail pecuniary pressure at the head-quarters of sales made on that principle, and probably he has to borrow in his turn to meet the difficulties vastly of his own creating. On the other hand, the unfortunate customer fancies that he has been benefited in some way or another, nearly all of them of brief duration, and mainly because his imagination has been gratified; but that illusion is only the foil to his future annoyances. A Nemesis follows him, especially if he is a man of small means. Having first demoralized the shopkeeper by leading him to sell on credit, and thus paved the way to his being cheated hereafter, he begins by losing the substantial advantages of the discount he may rightly claim for ready payments; then he enters into a system of far higher payments and ends by being worried with unpaid bills. That very feeling of vanity which at the beginning pleasantly deluded him into practical assertions of his credit, now becomes his torment, and if a sensitive man, as most of such people are, he fairly writhes under the lash of his own whip. Energetic and disappointed bill collectors waylay him in the streets, and haunt him at his house, office, and club, and there can be no doubt that there are occasions when he must

CASH PRICES AND CREDIT PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your granting me space in your columns to state that the letter signed "A Bombay Tradesman" in the *Times of India* of this date was *not* written by him who used the same signature for your columns in May and June 1869.

Bombay, 31st July. B.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue, "A Shareholder" deplores his bad luck in having purchased shares of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company in ignorance of the extraordinary powers which a clause of the Company's deed gives to the directors. That clause is 117, under which a company, professing to be a press and ginning company, may be turned into a mercantile company trading on its own account, and may incur losses which may ruin the shareholders. Your correspondent gives extracts of some of the sections of the clause to warn his brother shareholders. He has, however, omitted three or four sections which, more strongly than the sections he has cited, go to establish the accuracy of his statements. They are these :—

"They (directors) may purchase, provide, maintain and keep up such machinery, implements and stock, whether stationary or otherwise, as they may think proper, and may from time to time sell and dispose of the same or any part thereof. They may establi h factories in such places in India, and may close or discontinue the same as they may think proper. They may purchase unginned cotton, and other uncleaned fibres and uncleaned wool for the purpose of ginning, cleaning, packing or pressing them, and also may purchase ginned cotton, and other cleaned fibres and clean d wool for the purpose of pressing and packing them, and may sell and dispose of the same when ginned, cleaned, pressed, or packed, as they may think proper. They may also purchase co ton seed or other seeds or nuts for the purpose of expressing oi therefrom and otherwise dealing with the same. They may for the purposes of the company draw hoondies and bills of exchange on any part of India, and form, accept, and dispose the same when drawn by any of the officers of the company at any of the factories of the company."

Here is sufficient matter to engage the earnest consideration of the shareholders, and those who have a regard for their own interest, will doubtless ponder over and inwardly digest it ere it be too late.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

31st July.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 12TH JULY.

At eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 12th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. H. Forbes.
Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. J. Laing.
Capt. R. Westmacott.
Mr. A. J. Cowie.
Capt. S. D. Shallard.
Mr. Cotterell.
Mr. Hansen.
Mr. Melitus.
Lieut. W. Fulton.
Mr. E. A. Southwell.
Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall.
Mr. J. R. Bell.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Hudson.
Dr. Planck.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Leitch.
One deck.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

The Ballot Bill has now overpassed its perils, and in a few days will be law, the threatened collision between Lords and Commons having been averted by a judicious "caving in" on the part of the modern representatives of our Norman chivalry. The crisis was certainly peculiar. Of the three amendments made by the Peers which the Government were determined to resist, the principal one affected the essence of the measure, since it made the use of the Ballot not compulsory but optional, which, bearing in mind the force of the sinister influences likely to be applied to the weaker minded or more dependent of the voters, would have been equivalent to no Ballot at all in the very cases where secret voting was most needed. On the fate of this amendment the Government staked the existence of the Bill, and I believe Mr. Gladstone was quite prepared, if he had failed in rejecting it, to dissolve Parliament and ask the constituencies whether the House of Lords was to decide against the wishes of the Commons in what way the members of the lower House were to be elected. The Marquis of Salisbury and even the more prudent Duke of Richmond and Earl of Derby were quite prepared to accept the challenge, but fortunately some of their followers turned restive and refused to stake so much on such an issue. The Duke of Northumberland, a great Conservative magnate, spoke early in the debate on Monday night, and counselled that their Lordships should not agree with the amendment. Earl Grey spoke to the same effect; several Conservative Peers supported the Ministry; several others stopped away from the division, and the consequence was that the objectionable amendment was thrown out by a majority of 19 in a very full House of 295 members. Thus the point of serious danger was avoided; and their Lordships, at ease on that score, then proceeded to confirm all their other amendments, which were however comparatively unimportant; the principal is one limiting the duration of the Act to eight years—that is, until 1880. The Government do not care so much about this point, believing that after an experience of the Ballot for so long a time there is no fear of the country returning to open voting; and these particular amendments will therefore be accepted without any more ado.

On the same night—Monday—there was an embittered and painful debate on the proposed vote of £4,133 to ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica notoriety—a vote postponed by the Government from last year in deference to the earnest remonstrances of many of their supporters. The money was to repay Eyre for the costs he had incurred in defending himself against the various prosecutions, but as these had been previously met by the voluntary contributions of his "admirers," the vote was in fact equivalent to a further bonus. The rejection of the grant was moved by young Bowring, son of Sir John, who was, after an animated debate, defeated by a majority of 243 votes against 130. In fact, the result was certain so soon as the Government had made up their minds to propose the vote and to justify it on purely technical grounds. Mr. Lowe, refraining from a word in praise of Governor Eyre's conduct, argued that the Government was bound to carry out an engagement made by the preceding Ministry, and Mr. Gladstone said the same thing, while candidly admitting that he would not have taken the initiative in proposing such a vote. The argument seems to me excessively faulty. Surely there is a limit to the extent to which one Ministry can bind any of its successors. As the *Times* puts it, if Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet had promised to endow a Romish University in Ireland, would the next Government have been bound to carry out the proposal? Subordinates must no doubt be held harmless in certain cases, but here Mr. Eyre had suffered no harm, and moreover he was lying under the stigma of a judicial condemnation of his official acts. The strongest point in favour of the grant is that Eyre had been led to expect it from the fact that the present Government, finding a virtual promise in existence when they assumed office, did not at once repudiate the understanding, but by their silence substantially endorsed it. Anyhow, although Eyre has gained his four thousand pounds, his present feelings are hardly to be envied. The hideous story of the Jamaica atrocities was all racked up again to the horror of a public which was beginning to forget it. The wholesale shootings, burnings, and ravages long after every ember of insurrection had been stamped out; the flogging of 600 people, many of them women; the judicial murder of Gordon; all these incidents appalled us with a new and strange sensation, and I have no doubt multitudes since Monday last have begun to regard the ex-Governor with a feeling of personal animosity. The entire business too is all the worst, inasmuch as it contrasts so unfavourably with the harsh measure dealt out to Cowan and Forsyth in connection with the Kooka executions. And the contrast is still greater with the fate of Governor Wall towards the end of the last century. For doing at the Gambia less than Governor Eyre did in Jamaica, Wall was hanged. Are we then deteriorating in our estimates of what constitutes flagrant oppression? Is our moral sense blunted so as to have lost a just perception of the relative magnitude of crime when measured by surrounding circumstances? Surely West Indian blacks deserve protection and vindication at least as much as African negroes or fanatical Punjabees. It should be added that the very same week which saw Eyre rewarded for his atrocities, saw a discussion in the Prison Congress here on corporeal punishments in which humanitarian sympathy was directed in an overflowing stream of twaddle towards all criminals, particularly those who were specially bad. In this discussion Dr. Mouat, late the Inspector of Prisons in Bengal, took part and made some sensible remarks on the utility of such punishments in certain cases; for this he was held up to opprobrium by a "gushing" writer of the day as an "advocate of bodily torture." In both cases the offender against law, humanity, and Christianity is the pet and favourite; the victims of his excesses do not get even the small consolation of a word of pity.

There has been some talk this week about two articles that have appeared, respectively, in the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Contemporary Review*. The first by Professor Beesly is on the Keogh Judgment in the matter of the Galway election, and is singularly enough an elaborate condemnation of that judgment. It may seem odd that a professed democrat of advanced views should find fault with a decision which was all in favour of free thought and speech and against priestly tyranny; but the explanation is simple, and furnishes another illustration of the truth that if you want despotism of the worst kind you will find it displayed by Republicanism *in excelsis*. Professor Beesly dreads that the decision by Judge Keogh will put a check on the exercise of external influence which he thinks legitimate enough. He does not see why the priests should not use that power which is of the essence of their office, and he does not like to see opinion, even when it acts compulsorily, checked by the judicial bench. It turns out that what the learned professor is afraid of is that the snubbing which the Galway priests have undergone will create a bad precedent when his friends the Trade Unionists attempt to coerce their fellow-workmen into supporting a particular candidate. The admirers of Trades Unions of the Frederic Harrison school often express a longing for the time when those organisations will use their power for political ends—by which the sympathiser with the Paris Commune means, that they shall go in for Republicanism and crush all independent opinion. They are consequently alarmed lest undue influence, which is a very bad thing indeed when employed by landlords, should be equally condemned when employed by working men! Such is democratic consistency and Gamtist morality! On the whole we may perhaps congratulate ourselves on having at length got the Ballot. In a few months hence we might have had our advanced thinkers endorsing Tory resistance to secret voting on the ground that undue influence was a healthy moral force.

The other article in the *Contemporary* is on a very different topic by a very different man. The subject is the efficacy of prayer, and the author, whose high competence is guaranteed by Professor Tyndall in an introductory note, is I believe Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon. The article is a bold challenge to those who believe in prayer to put their opinion to the test in the following way. The author proposes that an hospital should be established to receive a certain number of patients suffering from fever, small-pox, or any other ailment, the treatment of which and the proportion of recoveries from which is well ascertained; that then all believers in prayer should offer up special petitions for the inmates of this particular hospital; and that the result should be taken as a proof whether prayer is answered or not, since it might be assumed that if the proportion of recoveries under identically the same treatment was greater that result must be due to supernal influence. This challenge has not been accepted, and is not at all likely to be. Really religious people—and their prayers alone would of course be of any avail—would shudder at the bare idea of putting their faith in a superintending providence to the issue of a bet, and would consider that the displeasure rather than the favour of the Deity must attend such an uphallowed appeal to the hearer of prayer. "Besides how could any general agreement ever be come to as to the result." Suppose that the mortality were greater, would one Christian have his faith shaken; if it were less, would one infidel be converted? Would not special and local causes be discovered by either side amply sufficient to justify it in adhering to its original view? The challenger indeed, how excellent soever he may be as a physiologist, shews his ignorance of the Christian theory on the subject of prayer. No believer in Christ—scarcely even that wonderful enthusiast and philanthropist, Muller of Bristol—will say that he always looks for a definite answer to a definite petition. He is content with believing that the Deity HEARS prayer; the answer he believes will be such as a much higher than earthly wisdom shall judge to be the best; and that answer may be a refusal of the very boon which the short-sighted mortal so eagerly craves.

Judge Keogh is now an circuit in Ireland, guarded by a strong force of military and police wherever he goes, as if he were a Judge Jeffreys. Such is the way in which the majesty of the law is upheld among our impetuous countrymen.

The London Transit agents of the Suez Canal Company have made public a reply from M. De Lesseps, as President, to a memorial sent by the English shipowners against the proposed increase of dues. M. De Lesseps explains that the object of the Company was to arrive at the exact capacity of British steamships, and that it was found this could best be done by adding 30 per cent. to the gross tonnage, and then deducting 25 per cent. for the space occupied by the engine, &c., and he asks the shipowners whether it is not true that the net tonnage inserted in the ship's official papers is notoriously inferior to the real capacity of the ships? He concludes by pointing out how unfair it is to expect that the shareholders should remain any longer without seeking to obtain the reward due to them. So the Company are firm in their determination. On the other hand, we learn from Constantinople that the Porte considers the new charge to be against the firman of concession, and that it will not sanction the innovation.

The most serious thing for shipowners however just now is the price of coals, which moves upwards without any pause. Coals have risen 5s. a ton since my last, and there is a panic here among the householders. The Railway companies too feel it. The dividend just declared by the Brighton line is less than had been anticipated, and the explanation is that the increased traffics have been more than counter-balanced by the heavy expenditure—the additional outlay for everything being at the rate of £40,000 a year. Of course the whole brunt of this falls on the ordinary shareholders. Journalism, I need hardly say, suffers in proportion, the increased price of paper, coals, &c., telling most portentously on their expenditure. One of the most popular London newpapers has found that the *difference* in the cost of production is equal to £30,000 a year out of the proprietors' pockets.

Meanwhile business is very active. The Board of Trade returns for June shew that the declared value of our exports was £20,623,621 against £19,258,233 in June last year. For the six months the total was £119,603,804 against £101,637,970. The shipments to Bombay last month are given as 266,200 lbs. cotton yarn, against 85,860 lbs. in June 1871, and 7,053,600 yards piece goods against 4,805,142 yards in June 1871. The import of cotton from British India was 412,628 cwts. against 193,705 cwts. in June last year. On the other hand, the Manchester tables of export give the shipments to Bombay last month as follows: plain cottons, 13,452,136 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,372,476 yards; printed cottons, 1,519,680 yards; and twist, 869,189 lbs. This extraordinary discrepancy is by no means explained by the transit shipments through Egypt, for, including them, there is still a difference of about five millions yards, the official returns being short to that extent of the Manchester accounts

Cotton has been miserably dull this week, at constantly drooping prices, and on some days the sales did not exceed 6,000 bales. Apprehensions of a four million bales crop in America are weighing on the market, and as orders for goods are held back in expectation of lower terms, the manufacturers are under no necessity to make urgent purchases of raw material.

The French loan is not out yet, but is now expected in about a fortnight. Large though it is to be—£130,000,000—its success is already assured, and it is daily dealt in here at about 1¼ premium.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The saltpetre season has fairly commenced, and the first great rifle-match of the year will probably turn out to be the most unique contest I shall have to record. The weapon and the target used at Portland on Friday last, in the presence of Mr. Goschen and his satellite Lords of the Admiralty, were both on a gigantic scale. The former a 25-ton 12-inch muzzle-loading Fraser, throwing a solid projectile with a chilled head, weighing 600 lbs. of the Palliser muster, propelled by 85 lbs. of large pebble-powder; the latter no temporary structure a few feet square, but a bran-new and very costly ship—if such it maybe called—of war. The mark not very easy to be hit in a sea-way, was the turret of H. M.'s ship Glatton, a revolving structure having an outer skin fifteen inches thick of rolled iron, fourteen inches of the toughest teak, and an inner cuticle of two 6·8 inch iron-plates. The experiments which it was proposed to make were—first, whether by striking the top of the turret it was possible so to strain it as to render the turning mechanism at its base incapable of acting; and, secondly, to ascertain the effect a shot fired at the bottom of the turret might do to the mechanism of the guns inside it. As I mentioned in my last, Lord Elphinstone proposed in the House that a man should be placed in the tower "to test the effects of the concussion upon the human frame," which motion the Chief Lord, in the interests of science, if not of humanity, so far adopted by introducing a mild-looking kid, not a child—but "a kid of the goats"—a bewildered rabbit such as is to be seen in the boa-constrictor's cage in the Zoo, a fat Dorking hen, and a helpless bucket of water. But why did not Lord Elphinstone enter into the ark himself and test his own aristocratic nerves? Doubtless when the 35-ton Woolwich Infant roars he will be inside to hear the sulphurous bellow. The turret won the day—neither of the shots penetrated its walls, nor was either the mechanism upon which the turret turns, nor that upon which the guns work, thrown out of gear. The first shot hurled at this structure missed its object altogether, thus demonstrating that in a sea-way the chances of even hitting a vessel like the Glatton, for she is only three feet out of the water, are very remote; a few of the stanchions were carried away, and no further damage done. The second delivered with truer aim struck the junction of the 14-inch plate and burst open the inner skin. The third struck the glacis and ricochetted against the tower, where a portion lodged, and the rest broke up in front, the only damage that it did being to break off the inside ends of the buffers. The goat, rabbit, and the fowl issued out of the ark without their nerves being shattered by the shock, and the officers and crew who were on board the vessel reported that the blow could hardly be felt. Cammell's iron plates must be of the very toughest metal. Mr. Gunner May, who handled the Fraser gun, was one of the few survivors of the ill-fated Captain. In coming round from Spithead to Portland, the Glatton encountered heavy weather quite sufficient to test her sea-going qualities. She behaved splendidly, though the seas were running right over her, and the spray coming in over the flying deck, and has given her officers and crew confidence in her sea worthiness. The crew who were on board her when the was under the fire of the Hotspur's guns, say that the impact of the shot caused no oscillation or vibration in their part of the vessel, and so little was heard by them of the missiles striking, that they were under the impression the second shot had missed.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express her Majesty's commands to inform the troops reviewed at Aldershot last Friday of her approbation of their appearance and efficiency. Well might any sovereign be proud of them; all that can be said of such splendid troops is that there are too few of them. I have lately seen the armies of Germany, Austria, Italy, and France and nowhere have I seen such material and such perfect steadiness under arms. The Artillery were simple perfection, the most fastidious could find no fault in them; the Guards, though not so tall as they were before the Crimean war, are a fine powerful body of men capable of any work. But in comparison with continental armies, it is our regiments of the line that shine out so pre-eminently superior. Where all are good it may seem invidious to select any one corps, but I cannot help remarking on the thoroughly workmanlike appearance of the 103rd R. B. Fusiliers—the old Bombay Toughs. The 13th Hussars were particularly smart, light dragoons all over and in beautiful order. The sham-fight is not worth mentioning.

The fish torpedo is likely to prove a complete success, and during the autumn a series of extended experiments are to be made with it, to conclude with directing it against a hulk. This weapon, if as destructive as it is said to be, will prove one of our strongest means of coast and harbour defence, besides being one not to be despised in attack. A writer in the *Cornhill* has penned an excellent article on the problem of the invasion of England, which your readers might peruse with advantage: it has drawn considerable attention in this country, and contains a good deal of sound matter.

We received the telegram announcing the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. S. V. Stephenson with much sorrow. In all circles, where he was known kindly words of deep regret were uttered, and especially so in the Guard's Club and by his old comrades in the Scot's Fusiliers. Promotion in the Guards is likely to be very rapid, already several vacancies exist caused by recent retirements under the Royal Warrant of the 25th ult., and several retirements are on the *tapis*. Lieutenant Colonel Ellis—formerly known as Arthur Ellis of the 33rd, and A.D.C. to Sir George Clerk—has been appointed to the charge of the foreign officers visiting us for the autumn manœuvres. A long training at Government House, Bombay, and at Court, should have broken in Colonel Ellis thoroughly for this agreeable duty, and I only hope he may succeed as admirably as did his popular Lieutenant Colonel, Keith Fraser, of the Life-Guards. The boon lately granted by Royal Warrant to the first Captains of the Ordnance Corps has created no little heart-burning throughout the other branches of the service. A correspondent, writing to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, states that twenty-nine Captains of the Army of twenty-four years' service will be superseded by one hundred and sixty-six juniors, and five officers of the same length of service. Eighteen of twenty-five years' service will be superseded by one-hundred and seventy-one juniors and five of the same period of service, fifteen of twenty-six years' service, eight of twenty-seven, two of twenty-eight, and one Captain of thirty years' service, who will be superseded by one hundred and seventy-six junior officers of the Ordnance Corps. These figures if true are startling. The matter will be immediately brought before the House. Rear-Admiral Hornby flying his flag on the Minotaur, and accompanied by the Northumberland and Hercules, has been at Belfast Lough, and is now on his way to the Clyde. At the former place the over-pious passed a resolution censuring him for allowing visitors on a Sunday.

Our firing season has commenced in earnest, and the autumnal manœuvres will come soon upon us, and about the same time the turnip fields, the grouse moors, the deer forests and the covers with their "hot corners" will be in a blaze. The Hotspur fired the signal gun, the weather is such as to keep the powder dry, and unless saltpetre, like labour, coals, and all the necessaries of life, does not rise to an extreme price, the nation for months to come will be one of marskmen. I am one of those who see nothing to sneer at in Auxiliary Forces, and during the last few days have seen a regiment of Volunteers reviewed by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, namely, the London Irish, who very justly told them that a few weeks' training would make them as efficient as any regiment of the line. A member of Parliament adroitly parried a sneer at the Auxiliary Forces the other day, when he said there were 70,000 to 80,000 marksmen in the country who could pick off the sneering member at 600 yards. Wimbledon at the present moment comprises a numerically larger number of good marksmen than any equal force in the world. One cannot watch the shooting there without thinking how poor would be the chances of a regiment advancing against so splendid a body of marksmen as are now encamped there—men who could in a couple of minutes silence a field battery at 1,000 yards, or empty every saddle of an advancing regiment of cavalry. But there is no test to ascertain the general rapidity and accuracy of fire of different corps firing in a body as they would in the field. A prize should be established not to be shot for by individuals, but by whole corps of men, the prize to go to that corps which in proportion to its strength, in line, in skirmishing order, and from behind field works can in a given time put the greatest number of bullets into an opposing line of dummy targets. Many men who dare not now came to the scratch at Wimbledon would be enabled to take part in these contests, and we should then know what is the killing power of our volunteers. The Hythe kneeling position, excellent in its way, has given place to the prone position, and now both soldiers and volunteers firing from 650 to 800 yards for marksman's badge are permitted to use the latter position. It has been proposed that the Association should get up a competition in which any hastily improvised rest such as a shako, a knapsack, a stone, a turf, a bayonet stuck upright, or that efficient plan of the Boors at the Cape who stick the ramrod into the ground and steady the barrel against it with the left hand might be tried one against the other. Wimbledon is our National School of Musketry, and must teach our army the best way to use their weapons with effect; and seeing that battles in future must to a great extent consist in the attack and defence of field intrenchments, it would be well that a rest always ready to hand should be determined on. Some very unpleasant rumours concerning the sanitary state of the camp have been abroad, but to day Mr. Wyatt, Consulting Surgeon to the Association, has set the matter at rest by addressing a letter to Lord Ducie, in which he states that up to the present time the state of health is unprecedented, which is inferred from the fact that, with an average of 2,062 people sleeping under canvas every night since the commencement, there have been only fourteen applications for slight medical relief at the hospital dispensary. The scoring for the Queen's prize has been higher than on any previous year, and it becomes a question whether it will not be come necessary to reduce the size of the bull's eyes and alter them from a square to their legitimate form. The Commons beat the Lords, the performance on either side being nothing out of the common. The Duke of Edinburgh made his appearance last night, just before the evening gun fired, and fired a couple of shots at that erratic target, the running deer, scoring an outer with the first, and a bull's eye with the second.

SIR WILLIAM GREY.

Our contemporaries, who were quite ready to doubt our news about Sir William Grey succeeding Sir Richard Temple as Finance Minister, are now beginning to admit that "there is some truth in the rumour." This is satisfactory, at least so far as we are concerned, and we have now very little doubt that it will turn out substantially correct; though at first we were ourselves rather surprised at it. Still, the source whence the information was derived was so thoroughly trustworthy, that we could not do other wise than place reliance upon it, by printing and circulating it.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A BUCOLIC.

WILLIAM SMITH.

You, Thomas Jones, the Poona shades among,
Upon your flute still entertain a song,
But I must leave, though now in first-rate wind,
Our pleasant four-oar, and be off to Scinde,
While you beneath your neem tree, stretched at ease,
Sing Juliana, fair and formed to please,
And teach her sweet name to the echoing trees.

THOMAS JONES.

Oh! William Smith, it was a Governor gave
A fat appointment unto me—his slave—
My second cousin he! I had to pass,
Then at my shrine he offered up some ass,
A zealous wretch; so now I take my fling,
And tender mothers ask me out to sing.

WILLIAM SMITH.

I envy not, but wonder at your lot,
Your talent is the billiard ball to pot,
To dance all night, and Juliana woo,
Or welcome daylight with a peg—and loo;
While I, though languages are my aversion,
And moonshees smell so bad, have passed in Persian,
In learning Sanerit, I destroyed my stamina,
And I should have passed, but there was no examiner;
I might have managed these things by the dozen,
But what's the use when you're his second cousin;
But tell me, Jones, for good things may await one,
Was it the present Governor, or the late one?

THOMAS JONES.

Of course the late one, that resplendent man,
Who came out here to benefit his clan,
May fresh luck meet him, new electors smile
On the rejected of the Emerald Isle!

WILLIAM SMITH.

Fool that I was, I thought good things would come,
Much like the good tales which we heard at home,
Where you and I would learn in days of yore,
That good exertions often good fruit bore,
As like—as regiments newly organized,
Are to the regiments which the sepoys prized;
As like as I—a general duty-wallah—
To Henry Lawrence, soldier, sage, and scholar.

THOMAS JONES.

I used to care not if I paid my way,
For I was reckless, Galatea gay;
But now I find myself reduced in size,
Melted two stone by Juliana's eyes.

WILLIAM SMITH.

I used to wonder why the fair in tears,
Wore dirty gloves, but now the cause appears.
Or why the croquet bat lay on the ground;
Unutilized, but now the reason's found;
You were not there for whom the bandstand cried,
And "Thomas Jones," the hoops and balls replied.

THOMAS JONES.

You really should have left your studies sooner,
If you don't dance what good are you in Poona?

WILLIAM SMITH.

Why should I go, you wretch, I know not where,
The torrid heat, or piercing cold to dare?
I e'en may find myself, unlucky hurled
To furthest Kotree, outcast from the world.
Go on my goats, once happy flock; I rave!
No more I'll see, stretched in a mossy cave!
You far off—Pooh! why that's the other version;
What a dashed fool I was to pass in Persian!

X.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super edes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cheory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

The steam ship Pearl will be hauled into dock today for repairs.

The INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for August will be published at the *Bombay Gazette* office this forenoon.

POLICE CASES.—During June last, Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate, disposed of 539 cases, implicating 800 prisoners.

ALIBAUG MUNICIPALITY.—A native paper complains that the public is not permitted to see and hear the proceedings of the Alibaug Municipality.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 93.

THEFT OF A SILVER ORNAMENT.—A Parsee named Dinshaw Muncherjee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment, for stealing a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Bagoo, woman.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Toolajee Pandoo was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Oosman Hingunkhan and another. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ebram Sucka and Yesoof Ebram were charged with stealing a piece of cloth, belonging to one Gooludas Anundjee, and being old offenders, the first man was sentenced to four months' hard labour, and the second to six months.

JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—Mr. Percival, the Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, will proceed to England in a short time on four months' privilege leave. It is stated that one of the Assistants to the Political Agent of Kattywar will act for Mr. Percival during his absence.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo coachman named Inoo Babajee was charge before Mr. Woodward yesterday with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring the horse of Mr. M. P. Gallagher, an inspector in the Health Department. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10, out of which five rupees are to go to the complainant.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS.—Mr. Kemp, we notice, has revised and enlarged his "Companion to the Medicine Chest for India," now so well known throughout the Presidency. The "Companion" details the ailments for the treatment of which the several medicines and chemicals are efficacious, and throughout is most interesting.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* complains there has been an unaccountably long delay in opening a Gujerathee medical class in connection with the Grant Medical College. Years ago, says the correspondent, several charitable wealthy native merchants paid handsome sums to Government to create scholarships in the class when it was opened.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ruam Gak, a seaman of the ship China, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—Thomas Crook, a seaman of the ship Tennyson, was charged with a similar offence, and sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

A KATTYWAR TALOOKDAR'S JURISDICTIONAL POWERS WITHDRAWN.—It having been brought to notice that Khudwud Nag of Soodamra has abused, for his own personal benefit, the fifth class jurisdiction conferred on him in 1866, and has otherwise neglected his criminal and police duties as fifth class talookdar, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the said jurisdictional powers, and to place this talookdar's villages under the Thanadar of Chooteela.

THE COTTON FRAUD CASE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Shaik Ahmed Gotia, a boatman, was brought up on remand, and charged with the theft of 50 bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 5,700, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution. After the examination of several witness the magistrate adjourned the case till the 14th inst., for the final committal of the prisoner to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—On Tuesday the body of a native female child was found by the police in the Fort, Hanuman Lane, wrapped up in a pillow case, with a piece of string tied tightly round its neck. The body was removed to the Morgue, Camateepoora, where an inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett, Coroner. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that death was caused by strangulation. The inquest stands adjourned to enable the police to make the necessary inquiries into the case.

ASSAULTING A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Matiali Karazin, an Italian seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Captain John Denneley, of the ship Ollinxine, now in the harbour. It appears that on or about Monday, whilst the complainant was leaving the Fort Police Court, prisoner met him and spat at him, and otherwise abused him. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER IN THE RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnaghery collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July, we see that considerable rain has fallen in the district. Transplanting operations were progressing vigorously. The crops were in good condition. Small-pox and fever slightly prevailed in most of the talookas. The fall of rain registered up till 15th July was as follows:—Malwan, 46 inches and 86 cents; Vingorla, 67 inches and 47 cents; Khorepatan, 72 inches and 36 cents; Rajapore, 73 inches and 75 cents; Laujee, 55 inches and 20 cents; Rutnaghery, 42 inches and 11 cents; Sunameshwar, 58 inches and 10 cents; Goshagur, 24 inches and 24 cents; Chiploon, 59 inches and 38 cents; Khed, 56 inches and 79 cents; Dapoolee, 45 inches and 80 cents; Mundungurh, 68 inches and 40 cents.

RIFLE MATCH.—The Shooting Club of the 56th (West Essex) Regiment competed for a double-barrelled fowling piece on Saturday; 60 members at one rupee a member; five shots at 500 yards. We have heard that the winning score was 14 points, made by Serjeant Instructor Moulton, for Quarter Master Serjeant Mann. The winner made 12 points when firing for himself. —*Deccan Herald*, July 31.

POONA STATION GARDEN.—With reference to our late remarks on the Poona Station Garden, we are pleased to hear that on the expiry of the present lease in May next, Captain Trueman, our Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, is to take charge of the grounds, and we have no hesitation in predicting that after next rains the garden will once again be in a fair way towards a state of perfection.—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA AT POONA.—Cholera has disappeared from the Ghoorporie Lines. The military authorities have strongly represented to Government the present obnoxious state in which the village of Ghoorporie is, and has asked for its being placed under the Cantonment Magistrate. As the hovels comprising the so called village lays between the Cavalry and the Ghoorporie Lines, we think it is a very judicious proceeding on the part of the authorities, and shall be glad to hear of the measure being sanctioned, when no doubt Colonel Evezard will make a clear sweep of the whole place; but why the civil authorities cannot act likewise we are at a loss to understand.—*Ibid.*

FOOT-BALL.

After all, the game on Tuesday night was so one-sided that we do not think it would be worth while to go into details. There will be a grand struggle to-morrow night, when the stubborn and won't-be-vanquished representatives of the Three Kingdoms will a third time contend for victory. Regarding "Kick's" letter in the *Gazette* yesterday, a correspondent, an "Old Rugbeian," sends us the following reply:—

Allow me to explain to your correspondent "Kick" why we cannot adopt his suggestion with regard to "backing up." By Rugby Rules, which we play, "a player is *off-side* immediately the ball has touched any one of his own side behind him," and the law is, "a player being *off-side* is to consider himself as out of the game, and is not to touch the ball in any case whatever (either in or out of touch), or *in any way to interrupt the play, or obstruct any player.* He cannot therefore keep in front of the runner to prevent his being "tackled," though certainly by running close behind he would greatly hinder that being done by any one overtaking him. What we understand by "backing up" is to follow the runner tolerably closely, and be in readiness to take the ball from him when he gets into difficulties.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen O. Chittaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT.—1ST AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others v Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and another—Sapoorjee and Thacurdas.
655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullaman, &c., v. Bace Soyabebee widow—C. Tyabjee.
663-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Meghace widow, v. Premjee Kahanjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
663-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Balcrustna Ramchundra v. Merwanjee Nowrojee Kharalli and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
667-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nitaram Poonjaram v. Nurrotumdas Gooloomul and others—P. Dinshaw.
505-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currumbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo and another—Dallas and Lynch.
528-71—Leathes and Crawford—Jamshbhai Jairazbhai v. Fazalbhai Cassumbhai and others—C. Tyabji c.
562-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.
643-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Doolsookrse Ramlal v. Bholanath Ramjidas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
545-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ruttonvahoo, widow, v. Meghjee Pramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c. and others v. Fazulbhoy Nansey, E. Framjee—Part heard.
820-67—Khunderao Morojee—Mahomed Dayal v. Nurrotum Narayenjee and others—P. Dinshaw and Jefferson and Payne.
746-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurzopal Premsookdas and others v. Abdool Khan Hajee Mahomed—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
850-70—Leathes and Crawford—Narayen Crustna L. and others v. Ramrutton Succaram—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
382-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v. Ujramull Jaichund and another—No appearance.
283-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldas Chugunlas v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.
118-71—Mody—Rowjee Dadaram v. Govindjee Luckmichund—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
474-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Govindjee Luckmichund and others v. Rowjee

defendant may plead thus:—"I quite admit your title to a share, or to the whole of the property you sue for, but as you have had no possession of it or of any part of it, or received any of the rents and profits for more than twelve years prior to your plaint being filed, your claim is barred",—and if this be proved the plaintiff could not recover. There is another point worthy of notice, and that is that under Act XIV. of 1859, even if the limitation be not pleaded, the Court is bound to take notice of it. Salaji Keserji v. Rejsangjee Julinsangjee (2 Bombay H. C. R., 2nd edn. 162, 1st edn. 169) in which the judgment was given by the late Chief Justice, then Mr. Justice Couch, is the leading case, and has frequently been followed. I notice this point because if the claim is barred as against the first and second defendants it is so against all, though one defendant admits plaintiff's title, and another does not appear. The effect of this enactment as to title has been commented on in the case of Baradakant Roy v. Prankraba Parol (3 B. L. R., p. 343, A. C. J.) in which Mr. Justice Loch says:—"It is said that twelve years' adverse possession merely bars the remedy but does not affect the right, and does not confer title on the opposite party; we have very high authority in support of the contrary." He then quotes the case of Shib Chandra Dos v. Sib Kishen Banerjee reported in 1 Boulcis' Reports, p. 76) in which Peel, C. J., says:—"In my opinion the weight of authority is in favour of the position, that though a law in terms limits the suit only as to immoveable property, it in effect gives the possessor, who is protected against outstanding claims founded on original rights, the property, as against those persons, as well as the possession. It is undoubtedly the law in all the Courts in the Mofussil and has long been so, that after twelve years possession, no exception applying to the case, and when all claimants are barred in those Courts as to suit, the occupant has title and may confer title." And in the case of Gunga Govind Mundal v. the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs (11 Moore, I. A. 345), the Lords of the Judicial Committee say—"If twelve years peaceable and uninterrupted possession of lands alleged to have been enjoyed by encroachment on the adjoining lands can be proved, a purchaser may take that title in safety." In an earlier case, viz., Sheik Medad Ali v. Mussumut Korty Begum (3 Moore Ind. App. 1) a claim by a plaintiff whose right of action occurred twenty-five years before the institution of the suit was held barred against a purchaser for a valuable consideration without notice, who had been in possession for twelve years. These three last-quoted cases are valuable, as, although not on Act XIV. of 1859, they were on Bengal Reg. III. of 1793, section 14, which was similar to, and doubtless was, followed in the drafting of the present Act. If, therefore, cl. 12 is applicable to this case, there can be no doubt but that the claim is barred. There is a decision in the 5 W. R., p. 238, in which the Calcutta High Court held that the provisions of cl. 13 of 1859 applied to Mahomedans, in a case in which one sharer in a joint family property sought to recover her share against a possessor for more than twelve years, holding under a deed of gift. So in this case there is an allegation that the property is joint descending from the grandfather of plaintiff and the defendants, and I have been asked to suppose a family arrangement which made the possession of the families of the second and third sons of the *propositus*, as distinguished from the eldest son, permissive only; but this will not help plaintiff with a limitation law like that in force under which no provision is made for even a written admission of title, other than a lease, stopping the bar. The original holder died seventy years before the suit was filed, —there is no payment of rent alleged within twelve years previous to the filing of the suit "by the person in possession" to plaintiff, on account of any portion of the property in dispute; so that I am at a loss to see how the claim can be otherwise than barred by sec 13 also. Under these circumstances I find on the first issue that the claim is barred by Act XIV. of 1859, and on the sixteenth issue that plaintiff is not entitled to any of the relief sought in the plaint, and that his claim must be thrown out, with costs, excepting such, if any, which may have been occasioned by the fourteenth issue, which must be paid by the fourth defendant, whose written statement caused it to be raised. I do not think it necessary to go at length into the reasons which lead me to my findings on the other issues, but as the case may go up in appeal, I record my findings to prevent any difficulty in future. I find the 2nd, 10th, 11th, and 12th issues in the negative—the 6th, 7th, and 15th in the affirmative. I consider no finding required on the 3rd, or on the 9th after the findings on the 8th and 10th issues. On the 4th I find that the father of the plaintiff did not reside in the house, and there is no evidence to show that he paid any of the quit-rent, tax, or municipal bills, but I find that his widow received rent for one room down to 1848, and that his representatives have paid one-third share of such bills as aforesaid from 1856 down to 1867. On the 5th issue I find that Nusserwanjee and his representatives have paid one-third of such bills from 1856 down to 1867. On the 8th issue I find in the affirmative, save as to its being done by mutual consent, of which there is no evidence. On the 13th issue I find the allegations generally to be true. On the 14th issue I find that there is no evidence to prove these charges, and nothing more than plaintiff's own admission that he was ready and willing to pay his share.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ROTHESAY.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF PILOT ELSON.

THE following is the statement of Aaron Fraser, seaman, one of the survivors:—

On the 27th June we cast off the Steaming Challenge near the Outer Ridge Light Station. The weather at that time was exceedingly hazy, and there was a heavy sea running. We stood out in the direction of the light ship to put the pilot on board, but found that she had been blown off the station. The same evening we stood out to sea, the wind blowing fresh from the north-west, and a tremendous heavy sea. On the morning of the 28th we squared yards, and ran back in further search after the pilot brig. Took soundings and found ten fathoms of water. Pilot John Elson consulted his chart, and said that if the brig had not been blown away, she should be in sight from the position in which the Rothesay then lay. Not finding the brig the captain, with the pilot's consent, stood out again to sea, with a view of putting the pilot on board the first inward bound vessel. At 4 o'clock, the wind increased, with every symptom of a cyclone impending. We were then under reefed three topsails, reefed foresail and mainsail, when the pilot advised the captain at once to shorten sail. We shortened sail accordingly, the ship labouring heavily. At 9 P.M. of that evening, the ship's boats and watertanks were washed away: donkey engine was also smashed. At 4 A.M. of the 29th, the fore and main topsails were blown out of the gaskets, as well as all other sails that were reefed. At 8 A.M. captain ordered boatswain to cut away mizen topmast and the foremast. The main being of iron could not be cut. Pumps were sounded, and 26 inches of water were found. All hands were called to work at the pumps. At 12 o'clock the wind died away. The pilot gave it as his opinion that the ship was then in the centre of the cyclone. At 4 P.M. the wind freshened, and at 7 P.M., deck house was washed away. The wind during the whole night blew a hurricane. At daylight of the 30th, ship was found to be in a sinking state. We were then in seven fathoms of water. At about half-past six the lead was again heaved, and five fathoms only were found. The crew were at this time lashed to various parts of the vessel for safety, tremendous seas breaking over the vessel constantly. The pilot then asked for volunteers to build a raft: the chief mate (who was the captain's son), myself and the boatswain, and a seaman named John Roach volunteered for this work. Within two hours we had the raft ready for launching to windward, when a heavy sea took the raft from off the broken bulwarks, floated it over the side, at the same time breaking the captain's leg in two places, washing the second officer overboard, and fatally crushing the boatswain's mate. The raft was built on the wreck of the deck-house, so that it might be launched easily to windward. After the raft was launched we lowered the captain tenderly and secured him upon the raft; but as he said he felt that he had not more than an hour or so to live, he requested to be placed again on board, as he wished to go down with the ship. The chief officer (his son), the boatswain, and some others of the crew, also remained on board. The sea at this time was fast rushing into the ship's hatches, and she was almost down to the water's edge. The pilot then ordered all men who desired to get on the raft, when thirteen of the crew did so. The raft was then astern of the ship held by a rope. I jumped off the stern and made for the raft; the pilot followed me, and he was the last man to leave the ship. The pilot then ordered the hawser to be cut, and within an hour afterwards we saw the vessel heel over and go down. We drifted all that day and night, heavy seas breaking over us. We were all up to our chins in water, as, having so many men upon it, the raft floated low. All this night Pilot Elson, being a very powerful swimmer, swam round the raft in order to see to the lashings which required constant looking to. At two in the morning one man, a Greek, Peter Lenoli, was washed off the raft by a heavy sea breaking; the pilot immediately made for him and brought him back; one or two more men, similarly washed off, were also saved by Pilot Elson. The pilot then suggested that we should remove the three booms, which in part held our raft from the top, and of these booms make a smaller raft to relieve the men on the large one. The men were all suffering from the salt water, the raft being so deep in the water. The pilot, myself, a seaman, named John Butler, and another London seaman (name not known) who shipped in Calcutta, took to the small raft, and after getting on to her we lost sight of the large raft. I forgot to mention that, whilst on the large raft, a native boy, servant of the pilot, was completely helpless, but was carefully looked after by his master, who kept him near him, tended him like a child, and gave him our last supply of drinkable water. The smaller raft on which we were, was made of the three booms aforesaid, and was in the form of a triangle. During the night I fetched in every piece of wood that floated past us, to improve the buoyancy of our raft. Towards the morning of the 2nd, when the sun began to increase in power, the two men seated at one corner of the triangle became delirious and allowed the lashings to go adrift. Later on the three spars of the raft got separated, and in swimming about in a heavy surf to get these together again, I and the pilot became very much exhausted. At about 4 o'clock a heavy sea washed off one of the delirious men, and within an hour after the other man shared the same fate. I then observed to Pilot Elson that we were the only two men left, and must try and fight it out, when he replied, "Oh! Fraser, I can't hold out any longer." I replied—"Pilot, you mustn't give up that way. I will see to the lashings—you remain quiet." I further said, "If you think you cannot hold on, I can lash you on." He then made some exclamation about his poor wife, and said "I will hold on." I then turned to make fast the lashings, when a heavy sea broke upon us and knocked him off. I made for him in sufficient time to lay hold of him by the hair of the head, but my hand slipped from the raft. I found it impossible to hold him, and was forced to let him go, as I had great difficulty in regaining the raft. I then got the raft a little together, and lashed myself to it. I scarcely knew at the time what I was about, being so exhausted, and felt that I was about to share the fate of my companions. I cannot say how long I remained on the raft after this, for I became senseless. But I eventually (next morning) found myself high and dry on the beach, the part of it near the Balasore road, and about sixteen miles from Contai. I managed to walk to a small house on the beach about two miles distant, where I learnt that of the eleven men on the big raft, eight had come ashore, and three had been washed off. I subsequently reached Contai, where I found these eight men. The Magistrate treated us with great kindness, and after a few days we were sent up to Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer, Lucknow, for a more economical method of burning bricks.

Mr. Joseph Lodge, of Whitecroft, near Sydney, in the County of Gloucester, England, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

Mr. William Judson Addis and Mr Vistnoo Rama Chandra Randa, of Bombay, for improvement in machinery for the manufactors of splints for matches.

Mr. Edward Heinson Huch, of Barnswich, in the Empire of Germany, for an apparatus for keeping off flies, mosquitoes, and similar insects.

Mr. Alexander Greil, merchant of Odessa, Ruskia, for a improved process of treating animal and vegetable fats or greases for the purpose of obtaining stearine and oleine.

Mr. Henry Highton, M.A., of Putney, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in galvanic batteries.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 1ST JULY.

OUT of the three prisoners, sent from Toorkistan on criminal charges, *i. e.*, General Baba Meer Khan, Colonel Nijrab Khan, and Colonel Madad Khan, General Baba Meer Khan has been admitted to bail and fined Rs. 5,000; and to obtain the release of Colonel Nigrab Khan, his brother has gone to Wardak to bring Rs. 3,000 imposed on him as fine. The Toorkistan tribes interceded with the Ameesr on behalf of General Baba Meer Khan, and for Colonel Nijrab Khan, his brother became his security. Nothing has yet been decided for Colonel Madad Khan.

4TH JULY.

Orders have been issued on behalf of the two Gandsharee infantry regiments who became partizans of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan during his rebellion, and who have lately come to Cabul, to the effect that they should be absorbed in different regiments, and that the distribution of their pay should be held in abeyance at present. They are much disliked by other infantry regiments.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE have been asked to receive subscriptions on behalf of Mrs. Elson, and shall be happy to acknowledge in our columns all sums that may be sent to our care. —*Indian Daily News.*

IT is said that Mr. W. M. Cadell, Acting Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent at Tanjore, is likely to go home about the end of this year; but whether for "good," we are not at present in a position to say.

GREAT RISE OF THE GANGES.—Tuesday's *Pioneer* says: —Rain at last. On Friday and again on Saturday night, Allahabad enjoyed (?) heavy rain. On Friday and Friday night the rain-gauge registered 5 inches, and the fall on Saturday night must have been quite as heavy. The Ganges has risen fully 20 feet within the last four days."

THE MAYO INSTITUTE AND HIMALAYAN ORPHANAGE.—We understand that satisfactory arrangements are now in train for placing that useful institution known as the Mayo Institute and Himalayan Orphanage on a proper footing under a Committee of management. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing a prospectus in our next issue.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE weather between this and Bombay is said to be exceedingly rough; a passenger by the steamer which arrived here on Sunday last states that the vessel, at times, was almost on her beam ends, the sea making clean breaches over her.—*Our Paper,* July 26.

THE DEVASTATION AT KOTREE.—The devastation caused by the recent heavy rain falls in Kotree is described as being fearful; houses tumbling in all directions, and the place is said to be a scene of desolation. A gentleman on Sunday had just left his domicile with his children when the building came down with a crash. The loss of property we are told is heavy, we have not heard of any accidents having terminated fatally, although several people are said to have been severely injured. If the Hill torrents come down with force, Kotree, we fear, will be swept from off the face of the earth!—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—We have had almost unprecedented weather of late; such continuous falls of rain, and such meteorological demonstrations as Kurrachee has experienced within the last fortnight, are incidents out of the common in "young Egypt." The tanks are full to overflowing, and there can be no complaints now regarding the scarcity of water. The protracted drought we suffered from was beginning sensibly to be felt, and had the rain kept off much longer the consequences would have been deplorable. Providentially all such dire effects as were apprehended have been averted, and the fails we have had, and are having will bring forth good fruit in due season.—*Ibid.*

THE ARCONUM STATION, SOUTH-WEST LINE, MADRAS RAILWAY.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,198 for the cost of certain alterations to the Arconum station on the South-West Line of the Madras Railway, has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Arconum situated fifty-three miles from Madras is the most important station in the railway system of this Presidency. It is the point of Junction for the North-West Line leading to Bombay, the South-West Line leading to Bangalore, the Neilgherry Hills and Beypore, also to Erode, where the Great Southern of India Railway branches off, and the Carnatic Company's Line leading to Conjeveram.

THE INDIGO CROP AT ALIGUAR.—We learn from Aliguarh that there has been a long break in the rains in that part of the country, and that the indigo crop has, in consequence, begun to suffer. Factory-operations are expected to commence in about a week. The cotton crop is said to be a good one.—*Englishman.*

"HARD LINES FOR POOR PEOPLE WHO ASK FOR SUMMONSES AT CALCUTTA.—Whether, in the particular case in which Mr. Miller is said to have refused a summons to an Uriya on Saturday because he was insufficiently dressed, the order was a just one or not, we are unaware. There are, however, a considerable number of people, including, doubtless, Uriyas, in this city, whose usual costume is, in consequence of poverty, what might be considered insufficient for so august a place as a Police Court. If such persons are to be refused summonses unless they appear better clothed, it seems to us that great injustice is likely to be done; and the practical result will be, that persons in the lowest stage of poverty will be liable to be ill-treated with impunity because they are poor.—*Ibid.*

A DESERVING CASE.—A memorial is, we understand, about to be forwarded to Government on behalf of the widow of John Harris Elson, the licensed pilot who was lately drowned in the discharge of his duty near the Sandheads. It is needless for us to dilate upon the narrative of the memorial. Only we would say this—that the widow of a man who appears to have behaved so bravely and unselfishly during the terrible and protracted tragedy which preceded his death deserves, in our opinion, a provision at the hands of Government, which we are sure the most rabid anti-tax-payers among us, whether European or native, would not for a moment grudge. There is one portion of Mrs. Elson's memorial that strikes us with a strange surprise. It is a statement that her late husband, being only a licensed pilot, was not permitted to subscribe to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund.—*Ibid.*

THE "BODY GUARD" AGAIN.—A correspondent of a Calcutta paper says—that "Simla has been horrified by your proposal" to move the Body Guard from Calcutta to "Peterhoff." We are not aware that we advocated the removal of the whole regiment. What we said was that there ought to be a sufficient number of the troopers in Simla to do escort duty, and to make up a show upon all State occasions. This we said and still say. As to the men not being "able to sit a horse at a canter down hill," or the horses being "unsuited for hill work," we give in to the writer's superior judment. But at the same time we would ask how it comes to pass that the men and horses have become so useless? They were formerly always ready for a dawk journey, when their services were required, and the fact that they have done escort duty at Simla, goes a long way to provethat there is nothing so very startling in our suggestion. If the Body Guard horses and men have so deteriorated of late years as to be utterly useless, what is the object of keeping up the remnant of this once dashing (looking) regiment? What we took exception to when penning the article, was the sight of our Queen's representative, riding about followed by an untidy mounted police constable, or a *very* Irregular Cavalry trooper—while the men whose legitimate duty it is, are hubble-bubbling their time away in Calcutta. Surely a dozen or so might be selected for this easy work—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

MESSRS. MOSSES AND MITCHELL, the London Transit Agents for the Suez Canal Company, have been authorized to publish the subjoined letter in reply to an influentially signed memorial concerning the present change in the mode of levying dues:—

"PARIS, July 5.

"Gentlemen,—Together with your letter of the 25th of June, we received the memorial, in which a certain number of English shipowners make observations with reference to the new basis of levying of duties in operation since the 1st of July.

"We have communicated this memorial to the Administrative Council of the company.

"The shipowners state that the principle generally admitted for the levying of taxes and dues applicable to steamships is to grant a reduction for the space occupied by the engine, the fuel, &c., and they seem to think that the Suez Canal Company henceforth intends levying its dues on the total capacity of the steamers, and without allowing any deduction for the engine. This idea, however, is the result of an error.

"The principle which has guided the Administrative Council in the adoption of the new measure consisted in subjecting each ship to a duty of 10f, as often repeated as the ship is capable of carrying tons of goods—viz., in basing the levying, conformably with the acts of concession, on the capacity of the ships. The Council, moreover, has found out that it was necessary to increase by 30 per cent. on an average the tonnage inserted in the official British papers, in order to obtain the total capacity of the ships and if afterwards we deduct the 25 per cent. from the sum obtained, in order to allow for the space occupied by the engine, we arrive exactly at the figure expressed by the gross tonnage. It is, therefore, for the purpose of simplification that the company has adopted the gross tonnage, after having found out that the number of tons expressed by the gross tonnage indicated as exactly as possible, and, as a rule, the capacity to be utilised in the ships. We now fairly ask the shipowners whether it is not true that the net tonnage inserted in the official ships' papers is notoriously inferior to the real capacity of the ships, and whether it is not likewise true that the gross tonnage indicates with an average exactness the precise capacity of the steamers' measurement, or the number of tons which the ships are able to carry? It is on account of these considerations that the Council of the company has made the decision of the 4th of March, by which the new basis of the dues has been fixed, and, these considerations still prevailing, the new tariff remains unchanged. We do not disguise from ourselves the importance which this change must have for the shipowners, but these gentlemen must certainly acknowledge that it would be unfair that shareholders who were so persevering and courageous as to endow the Maritime community with this new means of communication should remain any longer without obtaining the reward due to them. I beg you to communicate this letter to the Steam Shipowners in England.—Please receive, gentlemen, &c.,

(Signed) "FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, President.
"M. COURETTE, Managing Vice-President.
"To Messrs. Mosses and Mitchell, London."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News,* July 12.)

IN the Lords the Scotch Education Bill has been read a second time. Their lordships have also had under discussion the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Ballot Bill. The clause which made secresy optional was expunged on a division. On the question of using schools as polling places, the vote was carried against the Government, as was also the limitation clause which fixed 1880 as the duration of the measure. Ultimately a committee was appointed to draw up reasons for insisting on these amendments. The European Assurance Arbitration Bills have been referred to a select committee.

In the Commons a long discussion has taken place on the vote for repaying Governor Eyre the costs of his defence, which after a long debate was carried by a majority of 113. The other business transacted has not been important. Mr. Grant Duff has fixed August 2 for the Indian Budget.

Her Majesty has left Windsor for Osborn.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have had another garden party at Chiswick, and have visited Sir Sydney Waterlow at Highgate. His Royal Highness was also present at a *soiree* given by the committee of the International Prison Congress in Middle Temple Hall.

Prince Arthur, on the invitation of the Corporation of Leeds, has consented to visit that town on the 13th of September, on which day he will open Roundhay Park, which has been purchased by the Town Council for a people's park.

A grand review and field-day have been held at Aldershot. Camp, at which Her Majesty and all the members of the royal family in town were present.

M. Thiers has abandoned the tax on raw materials. The new French loan is said to be the largest ever credited to a civilised State. The Government is to be at liberty to increase the amount of the public indebtedness by 146 millions sterling. Two more executions of Communists have just taken place at Satory.

It is said that the German Government has applied to the four Powers which have the right of veto in the election of Popes to ascertain if it is possible to come to an understanding with regard to the conditions of the future elections. The law excluding Jesuits from Germany has been promulgated.

Fresh efforts are being made to induce the Pope to leave Rome. Mgr. de Merode has offered him a vast estate near Brussels. The Italian Cardinals are endeavouring, however, to dissuade His Holiness from going away, and hope to succeed in checkmating the intrigues of the Ultramontanes.

The Earl of Wicklow has taken the oath and his seat as an Irish representative peer in the House of Lords.

Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, is about to be called to the House of Lords as Baron Ettrick; and Sir Alexander Cockburn as Earl Cockburn.

Mr. Stanbope has been returned without opposition for the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Donald Macleod, brother of the late Dr. Norman Macleod, as one of her chaplains.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have delivered judgment in the appeal of Juteendromohun Tagore and another v. Ganoodromohun Tagore, the effect of which is that on the termination of the life estate of the plaintiff, the defendant will succeed as heir-at-law to the real estates of the testator. In the appeal of Mollwo, March, and Co. v. the Court of Wards, their lordships have reserved judgment. The appeal of Gourmonee Dossee v. Juggotindro Choudry and others, has been dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Keogh has gone upon circuit. In some places he has been received with considerable opposition on the part of the populace, but several addresses of sympathy with his judgment have been presented to him. He is everywhere accompanied by a strong guard of police.

The gunnery exprirments against the Glatton by the 25-ton gun of the Hotspur, have resulted in favour of the turret, which received very little injury from the force of the projectiles fired against it.

The Volunteer Review at Wimbledon has been inaugurated under very successful circumstances. In the contest between the Lords and the Commons the latter won by three points.

A Royal Warrant, dated Aldershot, July 5, has been issued regulating the rank, pay and retiring allowances of lieut. colonels, majors, captains, and second captains of the Royal Artillery, in accordance with the proposal lately submitted to Parliament by the Secretary of State of War.

A shocking tragedy has taken place in Hoxton; a mother and daughter having been murdered in their shop in broad daylight.

Mr. C. de Costa, Gen. Sir A. Cotton, Mr. James Hutton, and Mr. James Massey, have been examined before the Indian Finance Committe this week.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Hon. Mrs. Allen Bathhurst; Maj.-Gen. C. R. Scott; Maj. Anderson, 6th Reg.; Lieut. D. Pearson, Mad. Ret.; Lady Preston; Lieut-Col. T. Gore, 35th Reg.; Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas.

UNPOPULARITY OF WOMEN.

(*Globe.*)

THERE is no denying the fact that women are not so popular among men as they used to be. Marriages are not so numerous in comparison with the population, and, if we may infer anything from the Divorce Court, they cannot be so successful. What is the reason of it all? Are men more exigent or are women less loving? Is it our fault or theirs? No right-thinking man wishes women to be ignorant or silly; but no man wants to see their intellect cultivated to the exclusion of their affections, the deadening of their instincts, or the annihilation of their sense of duty. It is one thing to have for a wife a mere brainless doll, whose ideas of life are bounded by fashion on the right side and pleasure on the left, and another thing to have learned mummy, whose heart has become atrophied in favour of her head, and who has dropped the sweetest characteristics of her womanhood in the class-room. It may be quite right and proper that women should understand conic sections and the differential calculus if they are strongly impelled that way—that they should even put enthusiasm into the study of logarithms, and find enjoyment in digesting some of the stiffest doctrines of political economy; but it is better that they should be tender to men and gentle to children, careful housekeepers, kindly mistresses, pure-toned leaders of society. It is good for them to have knowledge, but better to keep love. Yet this is just what so many of the "advanced" women have not kept. The odd antagonism to men professed by them, and the painful depreciation of all the home life, both in its affections and its duties, which they declare has created almost a distinct class among them; and it is not a lovely one. They are enthusiastic for the franchise, and passionate for an equal share in the so-called privileges of men, but they are only scornful of the disabilities and obligations alike of sex in all that relates to marriage, the home, and children. In their regard for intellectual ambition they have ceased to respect the emotional side of human nature; and in their demand for free trade in the work of the world, for leave to share in all the specialities of the man's lite, they have forgotten that part of their own happiness lies in ministering to his. This, then, is the reason why they are not so popular among men as they used to be. Rivals, in the place of helpmates; antagonists, not lovers; can it be wondered at if men have followed as they have been led, and have left off adoring a group of indeterminate persons who only desire to be feared?

This is one class of women who are unpopular with men, and deservedly so. Another is that of the women whose whole souls are centred upon "getting on in society," and who regard men, as husbands, merely as stepping-stones to that end. Marriage means with them a banker's book, and the liberty accorded to the wife which was denied to the maiden. The man counts for nothing, provided always he is not exceptionally stingy, tyrannical, or jealous. Granted a moderate amount of liberality and easiness of temper, and he may be ugly, old, vicious, utterly unloveable throughout. What does it matter? He has money; and money is the Moloch of our day. So the woman of this class passes through the sacrificial fire all her best affections, her poetry and aspirations, her hopes, her dreams, and sells herself for so much a year sterling—"getting on in society" being her reward. It is not because the grapes are sour that poor men dread and dislike this class of woman; and it is only because human perceptions are so easily blinded by vanity and passion, that the very men who pay the price ignore the worthlessness of the thing they buy. Sometimes knowledge comes when too late, and the Sisyphus-stone awakens to the fact that, though money may pay for youth and beauty, it cannot buy honour nor yet love; and that the woman who sells herself in the first instance has rarely anything to give in the second. How can we wonder, then, that with these two sections of womanhood, so large and important as they now are, women should be less popular with men than they used to be, and marriage held a thing to be shy of, or undertaken only under extremity? To be sure, we men are poor fellows as bachelors, in spite of our freedom and the desolate liberty of the latch-key. That traditional button of ours is always coming off, and we sigh in vain for the deft fingers of the ideal woman while we prick our own in our clumsy attempts to sew it on again. We are badgered by our housekeepers, neglected by our landladies, and cheated by both. We fare vilely in chambers, worse in lodgings, and club living is not economical. The dingy room, unswept and ill-garnished, is but a miserable kind of home, as we sorrowfully confess to our own souls, if we are afraid to carry the secret farther. And yet we live on in growling discontent, hating much what we have, but dreading more what we have not. Meanwhile the country swarms with unmarried women, and sociologists shake their heads at the phenomenon, seeking to account for it on every plea but the right one. Of course, we do not deny the actual numerical redundancy of women in England. But we do say positively that more girls are unmarried than need be, while many good men are vowed to celibacy and button-less discomfort because women have lost the trick of loving as they used to love; because they have abjured the old virtues of patience, modesty, tenderness, self-sacrifice, home-keeping, and home-blessing, old characteristics of them, and have become cold and hard and worldly and self-assertive instead, because they have ceased to be women in all that constitutes true womanhood, consequently have ceased to charm men as in aforetime.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

JULY 13TH.

HOW (IF YOU HAVE IMAGINATION) YOU CAN KEEP COOL THIS WEATHER.—Ice the thermometer.

CONSTITUTIONAL LOGIC.

Every Englishman's house is his castle. Corollary: Every Englishman's cellar is his dungeon.

BEGGARS OF BETHNAL GREEN.

Beggar (loq.)—'Arf the money as 'as bin spent on hall that 'ere Science and Hart 'ad 'a made hall us beggars our wives and children lushy.

DRAWING-ROOM MINSTRELS.
(WHAT THEY HAVE TO PUT UP WITH SOMETIMES)

Affable Duchess (to amateur Tenor, who has just been warbling M. Gounod's last).—"Charming! charming! You must really get somebody to introduce you to me!"

A POOR RETURN.

A Loan Exhibition of porcelain is now open at Salisbury. What must be the feelings of those who have lent their precious treasures, when they read the startling announcement that the collection will be "broken up" in September?

ART-CRITICISM.

First Aberdonian (from the road).—"Fat's the man-nie leein' f'?"

Second ditto (who has got over the wall to inspect).—"He's draain' wi' paint."

First Boy—"Fat's he draain'? Is't bonny?"

Second ditto (after a pause, critically). "O, na, it's onything but bonny!!"

L'EMBARRAS DES RICHESSES."

Vivacious Guest ("limited income").—"Don't keep a Brougham!?"

Languid Host ("thousands a year").—Augh. What's the use? Lots of hansoms close by 'f you want to go anywhar."

Vivacious Guest.—"But a saddle-horse or two, surely?"

Languid Host (with a shudder)—"Augh! bless you, no, my dyar f'lar! Why I should have to wide in the Park!!"

LADIES IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.

To naturalists who have a taste for noting the appearance of females of their species, the following may furnish some fair food for meditation:—

"The arrangement of the hair is higher than ever, the curls rising from the head in pyramidal fashion * * * Coiffures are composed of a tuft of flowers placed upon the very summit of the head, with trains of foliage or ribbon falling to the waist."

A lady crowned with flowers and covered up with foliage falling to her waist, would remind one of the costume of a Jack in the Green, were it not that Jack is a rather vulgar character. But what are naturalists to think of the appalling fact here mentioned, that ladies make their heads still higher than they have been? For months past women have o'ertopped the men they have escorted, and if pyramids of curls are to be added to their altitude, it will be needful for short husbands to take to wearing stilts, to place them on a fair equality of stature. "Curling their monstrous heads," is a suitable quotation to apply to ladies now-a-days, when dressing for society. Doubtless few men can object to see their wives desire to make a rising in the world, though many may regret that this ambition should be limited to effecting an increase in their capillary attractions.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Ruxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1500 Flying Venus, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Lawrence & Co.
1354 Sir John Maudeville, Mathias—E. Bates & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND LONDON.

1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1282 Altcar, Harvey—Captain Harvey.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1337 Callixene, Denny—Lawrence & Co.
525 Esperance (F), Burgalat—The Captain.
1043 Queen of India, Edward.
1130 Stewart Lane, Jones—Owen & Okell.
1184 Winged Hunter, Panno—Tudor Ice Company.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1391 Canute, Jenkins—W. Nicol & Co.
1065 China, Mossman—Finlay, Muir & Co.
948 Malan Moore, Dickson.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—W. Nicol & Co.

IRON SHIPS.

1672 James Livesay, Clark—E. Bates & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—E. Bates & Co.
1284 William Fairbairn, Mackenzie—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2950 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th August.
1646 Orissa, Shallard—Mails, 2nd August.

FOR HONGKONG.

1190 Benar—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

1280 Aretusa, Inchiostri—A. C. Gumpert.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

918 Alabama, Weir—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.—For Bangoon.
890 Baghdad (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Calcutta.
448 Fazul Currim, Nacoda.—For Singapore.
380 Fez Rabenuee—For Singapore.
830 Fut-y Shaw Allum—For Calcutta.
432 Futt-y Sultan, Nacoda.
1341 Himalaya (s), Heasman—B. I. S. N. Co.—For Calcutta.
620 Hyderee, Ashton.
1010 India (s), Turner.—For Persian Gulf.
769 Kolna (s), Profumo—Essa bin Kaliffa.—For Bushire.
681 Maia (s), Heuna.
1134 Munsoory, Lorenzen.—For Rangoon.
364 Teazer, Nacoda.—(Laid up.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Briton, Jago.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
2157 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
308 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Semiramis.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same